

GEORGIA NEGRO BURNED AT THE STAKE

15 Year Old Negro Boy Kills White Woman and Steals Automobile in Effort to Make Dream Come True

MOB TORTURED NEGRO FIFTEEN MINUTES IN EFFORT TO LEARN WHO AIDED HIM IN THE CRIME

Victim Is Removed From Original Place of Torture, His Body Placed Against a Pine Tree in an Upright Position and the Fire Rekindled.

AS NEGRO SCREAMS IN PAIN MOB FIRES 200 BULLETS INTO BODY

After Completing the Lynching the Mob Sets Out on Search for Negro Named by Victim of Their Wrath as His Partner in Crime—Father and Mother of Lynched Boy Carried to Jail for Safe Keeping.

(By The Associated Press)

DAVISBORO, Ga., May 18.—Following his confession that he robbed and murdered Mrs. William Kitchens, 22, rural mail carrier of this city, Charlie Atkins, 15-year-old negro boy, was burned at the stake at six o'clock tonight.

The lynching occurred at the scene of the murder, more than 2,000 persons from several counties taking part, according to witnesses.

After being tortured with a slow fire for fifteen minutes, the mob loosened the trace chains that held Atkins to a pine tree and placed his body in the middle of the main highway. He was conscious, crying in pain. The mob demanded to know if there were others connected with the murder.

Atkins, it was said, named John Henry Tarver, another young negro boy, whom he said was the only other person connected with it. He had previously connected his brother with the case.

Members of the mob raised his body again, fastened it to the pine tree, in an upright position, re-kindled the fire at the base of the tree and then stood off giving those in the crowd opportunity to fire shots into the body.

Undertakers who obtained the body following the lynching say that more than 200 shots entered the charred body.

Immediately after completing the lynching the mob set out to find Tarver, determined on lynching him if he can be found.

The roads in this section were choked with automobiles more than 300 cars being at the scene of the lynching.

Sheriff English, of Washington county, took possession of Gainer Atkins and his wife, father and step-mother of the lynched negro boy, and carried them to the county jail at Sandersville for safe keeping. The mob made no effort to harm these negroes, however.

During the afternoon the mob that was determined to catch the negro who did the killing, whipped the Atkins negro severely several times, demanding the names of those who were implicated, in the case. He said his brother, Slim, and John Henry Tarver, were with him.

The negro said that he shot Mrs. Kitchens, a bride of a month, with a shot gun, determined to get possession of the woman's automobile and make a dream of the night before come true. He shot her as she stopped at a mail box at the roadside.

The dream, he said, was that he was going to gain possession of a car.

Although the negro boy was large for his age, officers of Washington county believe that he had assistance, for the body of Mrs. Kitchens was dragged fifty yards from the scene of the killing. The mail sack was a hundred yards away, the contents having been removed. The cash was kept in a cigar box, which the negro boy said he took home. It was found there.

After disposing of the body and the mail sack, Atkins said he drove straight home. He said he told his father that his dream had come true, and then after changing his clothing, he invited members of his family to ride with him. In the meantime he had smeared mud over the blood stains of the automobile.

Sid Lewis, a farmer, passing the scene of the crime, found the body of Mrs. Kitchens thirty minutes after she had been shot. He heard the shooting, but had difficulty in locating the body.

Lewis telephoned this information to Sheriff English at Sandersville, and posers were quickly on the trail of the slayers. They soon found the automobile, Charlie Atkins being at the wheel.

Automobiles filled with excited men who went to the scene of the crime bristled with rifles and shot guns.

At a late hour tonight Tarver had not been located. The posers also were hunting another negro, George Clark, who is said to have been with Tarver this morning.

Tarver Is Located.

DAVISBORO, Ga., May 18.—It was reported here at 11 o'clock tonight that a mob of several hundred persons had located John Henry Tarver about six miles from here, along Stone Creek.

PROPOSE THAT MINERS ACCEPT BIG WAGE CUT

Representative of Operators Would Make Reductions Averaging Twenty-One Percent.

(By The Associated Press)

NEW YORK, May 18.—Representatives of the anthracite coal operators today proposed that the miners accept wage reductions averaging 21 percent in settlement of the strike called last April 1. The offer was refused point blank by leaders of the miners organization, headed by Philip Murray, vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America.

The hard coal diggers will remain on strike until they are granted the 20 percent increase included in the 19 demands made nine weeks ago, Mr. Murray declared.

The employers' proposal was submitted at a meeting of the miners and operators' subcommittee on wage contract negotiations, at the union league club. It offered to sign a new wage contract with the strikers providing that:

Contract rates shall be decreased 15 percent below the rate established by the United States Anthracite Coal commission in August 1920—the scale in effect prior to the existing striking. Day rates of men shall be reduced \$1.20 per day.

Day rates of boys shall be reduced 72 cents per day.

This program the operators announced, represents an average decrease of approximately 21 percent, and will therefore fully maintain the purchasing value of wages as established by the anthracite commission in 1920.

Adoption of the recommendation regarding evolution does not mean, it was said, by officers that belief on that subject will be made a "test of orthodoxy," and Dr. Hight C. Moore, Nashville, senior recording secretary, explained that it "might be possible" that some members believed that God chose to create man through evolution, but added there is a wide difference between atheistic evolution and theistic evolution. President E. Y. Mullins, Louisville, is also head of the Southern Baptist Seminary, gave an off-hand opinion that no test of orthodoxy was intended.

Praise for President Harding and Secretary Hughes was given in the following resolutions, presented by Rev. Dr. Henry Allen Tupper of Washington.

"We, the members of the Southern Baptist convention in session at Jacksonville, May 18, 1922, desire to express our high appreciation of the service of our Baptist brethren, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States, and Charles E. Hughes, secretary of state, in connection with the recent conference on limitation of armament and the influence exerted by them in the interest of international peace."

The survey of what Southern Baptist are doing in the field of higher education, was promised by Dr. W. C. James, Birmingham, chairman of the education board, who said statements had been made that Southern Baptists were "not interested in higher education." He told of efforts in that direction and also of plans to enlarge the Baptist assembly place at Ridge Crest, N. C., and extend the theological summer course and women's missionary

work.

All government roads and bridges in the vicinity were swept out and at least three small houses were carried away. Through the streets the water plunged swiftly with a roar that terrified inhabitants.

Damage to property will be large. It is feared farmers in neighboring creek bottoms suffered heavy losses. They are cut off from communication with the town.

COLLINS AND DE VALERA CANNOT COME TO TERMS

(By The Associated Press)

LONDON, May 18.—A dispatch to the Press association from Dublin says it is reported that the peace negotiations between Michael Collins and Eamon DeValera have collapsed, but that nothing authentic on the situation is available.

(By The Associated Press)

GENOA, May 18.—The American Ambassador Richard Washburn Child and Premier Lloyd George conferred again this evening concerning the American attitude on the Hague conference, and again hope was expressed among all the delegations that the United States will finally decide to participate.

After formally adopting the plan of the Hague meeting and solemnly affirming the continuance of the truce throughout the Hague discussions and for four months thereafter, the economic conference did no other business today. The delegations are preparing to leave soon after the plenary session which will be devoted chiefly to speech making.

Interest centers especially in the addresses of the British Prime Minister and M. Tschitcherine, head of the Russian delegation.

A review of the conference shows

that it never was quite able to recover from the shocks of the separate treaty Germany and Russia concluded on Easter Sunday. A collective agreement with Russia was one of the great aims of the Genoa deliberations, and the sudden announcement that Germany had negotiated an agreement alone with Russia endangered suspicion among the powers which have never been removed.

France voiced her suspicion that the Russo-German accord might contain secret military clauses and her fear that the conference, instead of bringing harmony to disorganized Europe, might serve as a ground for new groupings of the powers, calculated to disturb the peace of Europe.

Mr. Lloyd George in the earlier days of the conference alluded to the danger through the possibility of hungry Russia being armed by Germany and declared that so long as the frontier disputes in Europe remained unsettled there was just apprehension of future wars.

The ultimate aim of the conference, namely, the reconstruction of Russia, where it is asserted thirty millions of

people will perish this year for want of food and necessary communications to distribute food, has failed of achievement, though something may be done at The Hague. It has failed mainly because of the diametrically divergent views of the Russian Bolshevik and western capitalists. The task of reconciliation has proved vaster than the European statesmen imagined.

Although the Bolshevik reply to the proposals of the powers was conciliatory in the sense that it suggested a mixed commission to study the problems involved, the Soviet spokesmen practically rejected the powers' suggestions. They were especially insistent on adhering to their doctrine of nationalization of private property, including the property of foreigners, which the nations desired returned to the former owners.

This insistence broke the back of the conference; it drove Belgium and France out of the later deliberations,

SOUTHERN BAPTISTS TO ADMIT WOMEN TO MEMBERSHIP ON ITS BOARDS AND ON ITS COMMITTEES

Authorize Provision of Text Books From Erroneous Statements on Evolution

HARDING AND HUGHES PRAISED IN RESOLUTION

Fraternal Greetings Are Received From the Southern Methodist Conference at Hot Springs.

(By The Associated Press)

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 18.—The Southern Baptist convention today instructed its education board to provide text books on science "free from erroneous statements on evolution."

Admitted women to membership on its boards and its legislative committee and adopted resolutions congratulating President Harding and Secretary Hughes for their work at the Washington arms conference and their influence towards international peace.

The great part of the day was given over to reports on home education and foreign missions both of which showed increased growth. In the afternoon missionaries on leave told of their experiences and the evening session was devoted chiefly to presentation of the forty-six young men and women who have just been assigned to foreign missions.

Adoption of the recommendation regarding evolution does not mean, it was said, by officers that belief on that subject will be made a "test of orthodoxy," and Dr. Hight C. Moore, Nashville, senior recording secretary, explained that it "might be possible" that some members believed that God chose to create man through evolution, but added there is a wide difference between atheistic evolution and theistic evolution. President E. Y. Mullins, Louisville, is also head of the Southern Baptist Seminary, gave an off-hand opinion that no test of orthodoxy was intended.

Praise for President Harding and Secretary Hughes was given in the following resolutions, presented by Rev. Dr. Henry Allen Tupper of Washington.

"We, the members of the Southern Baptist convention in session at Jacksonville, May 18, 1922, desire to express our high appreciation of the service of our Baptist brethren, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States, and Charles E. Hughes, secretary of state, in connection with the recent conference on limitation of armament and the influence exerted by them in the interest of international peace."

The survey of what Southern Baptist are doing in the field of higher education, was promised by Dr. W. C. James, Birmingham, chairman of the education board, who said statements had been made that Southern Baptists were "not interested in higher education." He told of efforts in that direction and also of plans to enlarge the Baptist assembly place at Ridge Crest, N. C., and extend the theological summer course and women's missionary

work.

All government roads and bridges in the vicinity were swept out and at least three small houses were carried away. Through the streets the water plunged swiftly with a roar that terrified inhabitants.

Damage to property will be large. It is feared farmers in neighboring creek bottoms suffered heavy losses. They are cut off from communication with the town.

COLLINS AND DE VALERA CANNOT COME TO TERMS

(By The Associated Press)

LONDON, May 18.—A dispatch to the Press association from Dublin says it is reported that the peace negotiations between Michael Collins and Eamon DeValera have collapsed, but that nothing authentic on the situation is available.

(By The Associated Press)

GENOA, May 18.—The American Ambassador Richard Washburn Child and Premier Lloyd George conferred again this evening concerning the American attitude on the Hague conference, and again hope was expressed among all the delegations that the United States will finally decide to participate.

After formally adopting the plan of the Hague meeting and solemnly affirming the continuance of the truce throughout the Hague discussions and for four months thereafter, the economic conference did no other business today. The delegations are preparing to leave soon after the plenary session which will be devoted chiefly to speech making.

Interest centers especially in the addresses of the British Prime Minister and M. Tschitcherine, head of the Russian delegation.

A review of the conference shows

that it never was quite able to recover from the shocks of the separate treaty Germany and Russia concluded on Easter Sunday. A collective agreement with Russia was one of the great aims of the Genoa deliberations, and the sudden announcement that Germany had negotiated an agreement alone with Russia endangered suspicion among the powers which have never been removed.

France voiced her suspicion that the Russo-German accord might contain secret military clauses and her fear that the conference, instead of bringing harmony to disorganized Europe, might serve as a ground for new groupings of the powers, calculated to disturb the peace of Europe.

Mr. Lloyd George in the earlier days of the conference alluded to the danger through the possibility of hungry Russia being armed by Germany and declared that so long as the frontier disputes in Europe remained unsettled there was just apprehension of future wars.

The ultimate aim of the conference, namely, the reconstruction of Russia, where it is asserted thirty millions of

people will perish this year for want of food and necessary communications to distribute food, has failed of achievement, though something may be done at The Hague. It has failed mainly because of the diametrically divergent views of the Russian Bolshevik and western capitalists. The task of reconciliation has proved vaster than the European statesmen imagined.

Although the Bolshevik reply to the proposals of the powers was conciliatory in the sense that it suggested a mixed commission to study the problems involved, the Soviet spokesmen practically rejected the powers' suggestions. They were especially insistent on adhering to their doctrine of nationalization of private property, including the property of foreigners, which the nations desired returned to the former owners.

This insistence broke the back of the conference; it drove Belgium and France out of the later deliberations,

PENNSYLVANIA PASTOR ELECTED MODERATOR OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

(By The Associated Press)

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 18.—The Rev. Dr. C. C. Hays, for 31 years pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Johnstown, Pa., was elected Moderator of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America at this afternoon's session of the 134th general assembly here.

Dr. Hays was elected on the first ballot, receiving 512 votes. Dr. Cleland McAfee, of Chicago, was a close second receiving 379. The vote was changed to make Dr. Hays' election unanimous.

METHODISTS VOTE FOR UNIFICATION WITH THE NORTH

Hot Springs Convention Authorizes Appointment of a Commission to Negotiate Plan.

(By The Associated Press)

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 18.—General conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in session here late tonight, voted, after sharp debate, to "go all the way" in the matter of proposed unification with the Methodist Episcopal church, having authorized the appointment of a commission with liberty of action to negotiate with a similar commission of the northern branch.

In authorizing previous commissions the church has always stipulated certain restrictions as to the limits of their powers.

Tonight's action came when the conference adopted a majority committee report providing for appointment of a negotiations commission, with the possibility of calling a special session of the southern branch's general conference in the event plans worked out by the joint commission should be ratified by the northern commission and conference.

The question of unification has been regarded as one of the most important to come at the conference here and the committee which considered the matter returned majority and minority reports.

The majority report, after reviewing the negotiations between the denominations so far, urges the appointment of another commission to confer with one from the northern branch of the church and recommends that, of the plans arrived at are agreeable to the commission, and general conference of the northern church, a special session of the southern branch's general conference be called to consider the matter.

The minority report recommends

(Continued on Page Two.)

TRAVELERS GET DOWN TO A REAL BUSINESS MEET

Began Sessions at Elks' Club Yesterday Morning—Many Delegates in Attendance.

With about fifty members in attendance, the Grand Council of the United Commercial Travelers Association opened yesterday, and the first day of the sessions was a success in every way.

Today will be featured by a fish dinner and surf-bathing party at Saufley Beach, to be followed by dancing in the pavilion.

Closing with a dance in the auditorium of the San Carlos hotel, the first day of the convening of the Grand Council United Commercial Travelers was a great success in every way.

The sessions opened yesterday morning at ten o'clock in the lodge room of the Elks Club and the day was mainly devoted to business, the only break in the business routine being the luncheon which was served yesterday at the San Carlos, and the dance in the evening.

Committees Appointed. Representatives from the Pensacola Council 332 in attendance on the Grand Council, are L. H. Peshon and E. M. Kugelman; alternates, M. J. Heinberg and John G. Caro.

A distinguished guest present at the meeting of the Grand Council is Supreme Councilor C. V. Holderman, of Nashville, Tenn. This is the first time in the history of the jurisdiction of Georgia and Florida that a supreme councilor has been in attendance.

The following committees appointed yesterday at the sessions of the Grand Council were:

Credentials committee: R. L. Patterson, Council 315; P. S. Brownlee, Jacksonville, Council 232; V. V. Sharpe, Tampa, 376.

Press: L. H. Peshon, Pensacola, Council 332; E. N. Kugelman, Pensacola, Council 332; Sid Owens, Council 376.

Auditing committee: G. C. Benton, Council 312; Fred Bidolph, Council 332; F. Neuberger, Council 337.

Constitution and by-laws: V. V. Sharpe, Council 376; A. T. Thornton, 376; Julie Davenport, 312.

State of order: W. G. Reeves, Council 292; B. B. Bober, Council 18; G. W. Urquhart, 312.

Mileage and per diem: M. J. Heinberg, 332; O. P. Switzer, 312; J. J. King, 292.

Neurology: Syd Owen, 376; C. M. McWhorter, 315; B. T. Palmer, 416.

Charter and Dispensation: W. L. McDonald, 376; W. P. Palmers, 356; J. P. Morgan.

Resolutions: J. T. Noone, 631; W. C. Thornton, 237; R. L. Patterson, 315.

Members Attending.

Members in attendance on the Grand Council are: C. V. Holderman, Nashville, Tenn., supreme councilor, 102; O. P. Schweitzer, Augusta, 315; W. Thelling, Augusta, 312; C. Y. Wier, Athens, Ga., 315; C. M. McWhorter, Athens, 315; W. C. Thornton, Columbus, Ga., 237; R. S. Patterson, Athens, Ga., 315; J. H. Heibling, Augusta, 315; J. C. Burton, Augusta, 312; B. B. Bober, Atlanta, 18; J. B. Thornton, Athens, 312; B. T. Palmer, Jr., Gainesville, 416; S. E. Owen, Tampa, 376; W. G. Reeves, Jacksonville, 292; F. Noone, Orlando, 631; A. J. Legg, Jacksonville, 292; J. F. Finger, Gainesville, 416; Mrs. J. F. Finger, George Bagshaw, 416; Thomas E. Hampton, Orlando, 631; Janet Davenport, Augusta, 312; J. P. Morgan, Gainesville, 416; Fred Bidolph, Gainesville, 332; J. J. Kelly, Jacksonville, 292; F. W. Webb, Valdosta, Ga., 370; Albert Thornton, Tampa; V. V. Sharpe, Tampa, 376; Fred Neuberger, Savannah, 326; P. S. Brownlee, Jacksonville, 292; L. N. Strelitz, Columbus, Ga., 332; Jesse N. Jones, Savannah, 336; T. L. Glenn, Ga.-Fla., 336; W. L. McDonald, Tampa, 376; W. P. Palmers, Lakeland, 587; O. T. Stephens, Mobile, 332; George W. Urquhart, Savannah, 336.

The sessions will convene this morning at the Elks Club and will close promptly at noon, the afternoon to be devoted to surf-bathing with a fish dinner served at Saufley Beach.

ABOLITION OF 12-HOUR DAY TO BE CONSIDERED

(By The Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Steel manufacturers in conference at the White House tonight with President Harding, approved in principle the president's suggestion for the abolition of the 12 hour work day. The 41 representative leaders of the industry who were present unanimously adopted a resolution authorizing the president of the American Steel and Iron Institute to name a committee of five from the steel industry to make a scientific and careful investigation of the matter and to report their conclusions to the industry.

(By The Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Steel manufacturers in conference at the White House tonight with President Harding, approved in principle the president's suggestion for the abolition of the 12 hour work day. The 41 representative leaders of the industry who were present unanimously adopted a resolution authorizing the president of the American Steel and Iron Institute to name a committee of five from the steel industry to make a scientific and careful investigation of the matter and to report their conclusions to the industry.

While Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary are at present framing similar laws for child-care, Poland has the distinction of being the first country to make positive, tangible preparations for the continuance of the American work. It is also one of the first states to pass legislation declaring its responsibility for the welfare of its children.

The present legislation was passed at the instance of the American Relief Administration which has for some time been trying to stimulate public sentiment and solidify the necessary public support. A child-feeding exhibition recently held in Warsaw did much to make smooth the passing of the law.

SOVIETISM IS THE BARRIER TO RUSSIANS

Until the Doctrines Are Dropped Restoration of Country Cannot Take Place.

NO LOAN FROM AMERICA UNDER PRESENT REGIME

Cannot Consider Question to Government That Would Deny Any Form of Security.

(By The Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 18.—An elaborate statement of the American viewpoint as to the expert discussion of Hague, called by the State department yesterday formed the basis of Ambassador Child's conference with Senator Schatz and Premier Lloyd George today in Genoa. The communication, however, merely made more positive, of possible, the conviction of the Washington government that Russia must rid herself of Sovietism as the first essential step toward economic restoration.

It was made plain that while the United States does not desire to impede in any way an inquiry by international experts as to what is the matter in Russia and is prepared to join in any plan purely for the purpose of making such an inquiry, Washington officials are certain that the result would be only to show that the chief barrier to Russian restoration is Sovietism. Until the doctrine of government which was woven through the Russian memorandum of May 11 have been overturned and Russia is governed under the same economic theories, whatever the form a new government, that prevail throughout the rest of the world, she cannot, in the American view, expect to again set up trade and commerce of relationship with the world at large.

Obviously, it was pointed out today, the United States government will not consider any question of a loan to a government which was woven through the Russian memorandum of May 11 have been overturned and Russia is governed under the same economic theories, whatever the form a new government, that prevail throughout the rest of the world, she cannot, in the American view, expect to again set up trade and commerce of relationship with the world at large.

Not only has the American viewpoint been recommunicated to Genoa through Ambassador Child in amplified form, but it is now known that diplomatic representatives of the powers have taken a hand in the matter and forwarded very frank expressions of the situation in Washington after conferences with Secretary Hughes.

TO INSURE FEEDING OF CHILDREN IN POLAND

WARSAW, May 18.—A law to insure the continuance of free mass child feeding in Poland after the American relief administration withdraws on June next, has just passed the Polish diet and has been ratified by the council of ministers.

In accordance with a clause in the Polish constitution which declares the state's responsibility for its children, the new legislation permits an appropriation of 2,000,000,000 marks to carry on for the first year the program which the American relief administration officials consider necessary for that period.

Four hundred thousand children are now receiving a meal a day from the American relief administration. These the Polish government will take over until September, 1922, when the number will be decreased to 300,000 who will be cared for until June, 1923. The cost will be borne jointly by the central government and the communes. The former will supply the food and the latter will pay the overhead charges in the kitchens.

From April, 1919, when the American Relief Administration first began to operate in Poland until January of this year, 632,000,000 meals and \$4,000,000 worth of clothing were distributed free by the Americans.

While Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary are at present framing similar laws for child-care, Poland has the distinction of being the first country to make positive, tangible preparations for the continuance of the American work. It is also one of the first states to pass legislation declaring its responsibility for the welfare of its children.

The present legislation was passed at the instance of the American Relief Administration which has for some time been trying to stimulate public sentiment and solidify the necessary public support. A child-feeding exhibition recently held in Warsaw did much to make smooth the passing of the law.